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MR. MR. HALLETT.

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1936

# ANNUAL REPORT AND VITAL STATISTICS

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The  
Urban District of Hucknall

---

PREPARED BY  
**WALTER GARSTANG**

M.B., Ch.B., (Vict.) L.S.A.

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The Medical Officer of Health of the District

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IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH

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HUCKNALL:  
W. MELLORS, PRINTER, ANNESLEY ROAD.



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To the Chairman and Members of the  
Hucknall Urban District Council.



GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Twenty-third Annual Report on the Health and Vital Statistics of the Urban District of Hucknall.

As usual, this Report is written in conformity with the instructions contained in the circular issued by the Ministry of Health dealing with Annual Reports.

I am not making any further introductory remarks, but content myself with pointing out that it would be quite impossible for me to include all the subject matter necessary, if it were not for the help I receive from the Officials of the Council, and other Gentlemen, who give me the details referring to the work carried out in their respective departments. My grateful thanks are due to one and all. In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation for the courtesy and consideration always afforded me by you, Gentlemen, the Members of the Council.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant,

WALTER GARSTANG.

March 7th, 1937.



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) ... ..	4030
Population 1935. Registrar General's estimate ...	18260
Population 1936 ... ..	18400
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1936)	
according to Rate Books	5327
Rateable Value ... ..	£72900
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£263 3 3
Amount of Poor Law Out Relief ... ..	£7,167 0 0

Coal Mining is the chief industry in the area employing male labour. Various factories, producing Shetland Goods, Hosiery, and Underwear, employ female labour.

The extent of unemployment is shown in the following statement supplied by the Manager of the Unemployment Exchange, and compared with that at the end of 1935 :

	30/12/35	21/12/36
Total number unemployed ... ..	931	850
No. of Males unemployed ... ..	846	802
No. of Females unemployed ... ..	34	41
No. of Juveniles =		
Boys ... ..	39	6
Girls ... ..	12	1
No. of persons partially unemployed		
(all classes) ... ..	1884	696

Though the figures for 1936 show an improvement over those for 1935, it is disquieting to find so small a reduction in the figures for adult males. Owing to the gradual mechanisation of the Collieries, I fear there is very little chance of these men being re-absorbed into the Mining Industry, and unless further sources of employment can be found, their chance of work appears small. There seems to be no lack of juvenile employment, and this is to be expected as the constant fall in the Birth Rate means less children available to enter industrial occupations each year. One can visualize the time when the number of juveniles will be insufficient to fill the vacant positions.

There is a small decrease in the amount of Poor Law Out Relief, but the distribution of Milk and allied foods provided under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act, has reached a further high level.

			Total.	M.	F.
Live Births : Legitimate	...	...	266	140	126
Live Births : Illegitimate	...	...	16	9	7

Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population = 15.3

Stillbirths : Legitimate	...	...	...	6	3	3
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Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 21.2

#### Deaths.

Death Rate per 1000 estimated resident population = 13.4

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar General's Short List) :—

		Deaths.	Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29	Puerperal sepsis	2	6.94
No. 30	Other Puerperal causes	1	3.47

#### Death Rate of Infants under one year of age :—

All infants per 1000 live births	...	...	...	67
Legitimate infants per 1000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	60
Illegitimate infants per 1000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	125
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	26
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	1
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	1

### POPULATION.

You will see that the Registrar-General's estimate for 1935 was 18,260. This figure was received too late to be of any value for my Annual Report of that year. I give it now so that you may have a correct record of population for each year. My own estimate for 1935—18,070—was not far out, and did not cause any errors in the various Rates and Statistics compiled. For this year my estimate is 18,400. According to the Rate Books there is an increase of 218 inhabited houses over last year. At first sight this would seem to imply that the population had increased by more than 600, but against that it must be remembered that a number of the new houses are occupied by families formerly living in rooms, and by people displaced from various Clearance Areas. I am sure, however, that there is a decided influx of people coming to reside in this district owing to housing shortage in neighbouring areas, and that we are gaining in this way more than we are losing by families leaving the town.



**The Birth Rate** is 15.3 per thousand resident population. This is 0.5 above the rate for England and Wales, but it is the lowest rate ever recorded for Hucknall.

**The Death Rate** is 13.4 per thousand resident population. This is 1.3 above the "Crude" Rate for England and Wales, though when this rate is standardised, it will approximate more closely to our own. At the same time, it may be pointed out that the Hucknall rate is the highest recorded since 1918, the year in which Influenza took such a terrible toll of life.

**The Infantile Mortality Rate** is 67 per thousand live Births. This compares with a rate of 59 for England and Wales, and is much more favourable than the figure for last year. It is due entirely to the reduction in deaths during the first four weeks of life. These 19 Infant Deaths were distributed as follows:—

East Ward	...	...	...	5
North Ward	...	...	...	7
West Ward	...	...	...	7

It may be noted that six of these deaths took place in Hospitals.

**The Maternal Mortality Rate** is 10.21 per thousand Births. There were two deaths from Puerperal Sepsis and one from Ruptured Uterus. These three cases died in Hospital. The latter case was due to disproportion between Foetus and Mother. The two former cases are mentioned in the paragraph about Puerperal Pyrexia, which appears later in this Report.

## STILLBIRTHS.

There were six of these. Four appeared to be due to Premature Birth, and Prolonged Labour, and in two no cause could be assigned.

Other interesting features about the causes of deaths generally are that Heart and other circulatory diseases account for 69 deaths. The deaths from **Cancer** have risen from 14 last year to 26 this year. These 26 deaths consisted of 13 males and 13 females. In males, the chief organs affected were Stomach, Colon, Mouth, Jaw, Palate, Œsophagus and Larynx. In females, Breast, Liver, Gall Bladder, and Stomach.

There were 65 deaths of inhabitants over 75 years of age. Of these 33 were between 75 and 80, 26 between 80 and 90 and 5 were over 90.

**Inquests** were held in 10 cases, 6 males and 4 females. Deaths were found to be due to Accidental Burns 5, Road Accidents 2, Drowning 1, Accidental Fall 1, and Suicide by Hanging 1. The percentage of total deaths is 4.05.

Uncertified Deaths numbered 8, the chief cause being ascribed to Cardiac Diseases. The percentage of total deaths is 3.63.

Two deaths were certified by the Coroner after a post-mortem without inquest. The causes given were: Osteomyelitis and Heart Disease. The percentage of total deaths is 0.91.

## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.**

### **Public Health Officers of the Authority.**

Medical Officer of Health : W. GARSTANG, who is also in charge of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, and Ante-Natal Clinic Medical Advisor to the Rushcliffe (Smallpox) Joint Hospital Co. and Certifying Factory Surgeon for Hucknall and District.

Sanitary Inspector : E. H. ADAMS, who holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and membership of the Sanitary Inspectors' Association. Duties : Sanitary and Meat Inspector, Scavenging Superintendent, Officer appointed under the Housing Acts, Inspector of Petroleum Stores.

Assistant Sanitary Inspector : R. W. BOOTH. Duties : Clerk, and General Work.

### **Lady Health Visitors :**

MISS HARWOOD. Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board, and one for General Nursing.

MISS KLUE. State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitors' Certificate, R.S.I.

Owing to illness, Miss Klue resigned in May, and Miss Harwood in June, 1936.

MISS JONES. State Registered Nurse, Registered Fever Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitors' Certificate, R.S.I.

MISS MILES. State Registered Nurse, State Certified Midwife, Health Visitors' Certificate, R.S.I.

Duties : Health Visiting and Infant Life Protection Visitors.

### **Ambulance Facilities.**

These are adequate. The new Ambulance, provided by the Local Authority, is giving very satisfactory service. This allows the old Ambulance to be kept for the transport of infectious cases to Hospitals, and for emergency work generally. The local Collieries each have their own Ambulances.

### **Nursing in the Home.**

This is provided by the Hucknall and District Nursing Association.

### **ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.**

The Local Authority makes a payment per case attendance towards the treatment of children under school age at the Julian Cahn Orthopædic Clinic. During 1936 this payment amounted to £143 5s. 0d. In addition, the Council paid the Maintenance Fees, amounting to £57 7s. 6d. for the treatment of a Hucknall child in the Harlow Wood Orthopædic Hospital.

Mr. J. Barker, the Honorary Secretary, has very kindly supplied me with the following particulars:—

During the year 1936, 77 Hucknall children who were under 5 years at the end of the year, and 10 others who reached School age during the year, attended the Clinic, in Derbyshire Lane, for treatment. Grant was paid by the Council in respect of 68 of these children. The total number of attendances made for treatment was 1031, while 118 additional attendances were made for examination or re-examination by the Surgeon.

The following table gives details of these attendances:—

Quarter Ending.	Attendances for treatment				Total.
	Examined by Surgeon.	Rad. Heat Massage.	Plaster.	Sun-Ray.	
1936.					
March 31st	30	23	27	357	407
June 30th	24	28	36	230	294
September 30th	22	31	58	36	125
December 31st	42	30	71	104	205
	118	112	192	727	1031



During the year, 139 Hucknall children of School-age and 175 adults who are resident in Hucknall attended the Cripples' Guild Clinic for examination by the Surgeon or for treatment.

The total number of attendances made by all the patients who attended the Clinic reached the large number of 10,780, or an average of over 200 per week throughout the year.

### **HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.**

With regard to the proposed Infectious Diseases Hospital, the following statement has been given to me by the Clerk to the Local Authority, Mr. E. Leslie Robson :

In accordance with a scheme made by the County Council for the provision of adequate hospital accommodation for treatment of Infectious Disease, the twelve Local Authorities in Area No. 5 have met and taken the initial steps towards the constitution of a Joint Board for the purpose of the provision and maintenance of a hospital for Infectious Diseases. The Order, which will constitute the Joint Board, is intended to be laid before Parliament during January, 1937, to come into operation on April 1st, 1937.

### **Rushcliffe Smallpox Hospital.**

Consequent upon the Scheme of the County Council referred to above, changes have been made in the constitution of the Joint Committee, and an Agreement constituting the New Joint Committee will shortly be adopted by the Constituent Authorities.

### **Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

The new provision made under this heading will be more usefully discussed in the section dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare Work in a later part of this Report.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.**

### **Water.**

It has not been thought necessary to have the Town Water analysed this year. You are referred to the Analysis given in last year's report, which was stated to be " of good quality."

I am indebted to Mr. H. M. Aitchison, the Surveyor and Engineer to the Council, for the following particulars concerning the Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage :—



## **WATER SUPPLY.**

During the year the following Water Main Extensions have been carried out :—

The Brickyard.  
 Long Hill Rise Estate.  
 Oakenhall Avenue.  
 North Hill Crescent.  
 Thoresby Park Estate.  
 Caddaw Avenue.  
 Hanson Crescent.  
 To Rolls Royce, Ltd.

During the early part of the year, the expected recovery from the previous years of comparative drought had not taken place, and considerable anxiety in regard to the yield of water in the wells at the Salterford Pumping Station was experienced. Concentrated efforts were made to reduce the water consumption, with the result that a serious situation was averted. Since then the yield has increased and there is now a good supply of water.

The situation is being carefully watched, and a scheme for increasing the yield of water in the wells is ready should the necessity arise.

Owing to Colliery Workings in the vicinity of the two Reservoirs, consideration has been given to possible damage from subsidence and the consequences arising therefrom. The Old Reservoir has been empty all the year, and a high level has been consistently maintained in the New Reservoir. An electrical remote level indication apparatus has been fixed at the New Reservoir, and by this method the level of water in the Reservoir is known at all times at the Pumping Station.

No action has been taken in respect to any form of contamination, but I have every reason to believe that the supply has been perfectly satisfactory in quality.

## **DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**

### **Thoresby Park Estate.**

The old and very defective sewers that previously existed have been replaced by new concrete sewers, 21in. and 18in. in diameter, and these have been laid to conform with the lines of the new Estate roads.

### **The Brickyard.**

A 9in. sewer has been laid to serve the 20 houses in this district, and is thus eliminating a number of very undesirable cesspools and

providing a means whereby conversion can be carried out of the pail closets into water closets. This latter work is now in progress.

### **Main Sewerage Scheme.**

The preparation of this Scheme is now nearing completion. A Draft Report was presented to the Council in November, 1936, and was adopted in its entirety. The final drawings and estimates are now being prepared and it is confidently hoped that these will be ready for submission to the Ministry of Health before the end of March, 1937.

At the Sewage Works, the effluent is periodically analysed, and the reports are uniformly good.

### **CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.**

No Conversions have been done during the year. The total number of water closets at the present time is 5,517. The number of pail closets has been diminished by 19, these belonging to houses which have been, or are being demolished.

### **SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.**

This includes the Report furnished by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. H. Adams. I wish to draw your attention to the arrangement whereby certain particulars, which have generally been included later in my Reports, are now incorporated in his Report. These relate to any action taken under the following headings :

- (1) Shops : In relation to ventilation, temperature, and sanitary conveniences.
- (2) Smoke Abatement.
- (3) Eradication of Bed bugs.

Also, there will be found the table giving a classified list of all foods condemned, surrendered, and destroyed during the year.

Mr. Adams reports as follows :—

To Dr. W. Garstang, Medical Officer of Health.

Sir,

It is with pleasure that I again present my report on the work carried out under my supervision during the year 1936. It is my seventh Annual Report.

The year has been one of great activity, and much good work has been accomplished, particularly in relation to Housing. The amount of time given to Food Inspection has had to be extended, and the Cleansing Department has been carefully overhauled.

The following are particulars of the work carried out :—

### **HOUSING.**

Details of work carried out, a review of the progress over the past five years and a statement of the present position are given in tabular form on pages 28 and 29, but as there are certain points which could not be clearly explained in that manner, I have found it necessary to describe more fully the significance of the work.

Firstly there are the extraordinarily good results achieved under Section 19 (Housing Act, 1930). Not only have houses been made fit, but in nearly every case the standard of fitness has been raised. The improvements obtained include the provision of new or greatly improved food stores, gas coppers, coal stores, combination firegrates in place of old-fashioned kitchen ranges, glazed sinks with tiled surrounds, better arranged outbuildings securing more privacy, paved yards, etc., making houses more cosy and home-like. These improvements have been greatly appreciated by tenants, and owners invariably have been pleased at the enhanced value of the property on completion of the work.

Then there is the question of work carried out in default. Although the Council only completed work at ten houses during the year, work was actually proceeding at a further thirty-three. Eighteen of that number by contract and the remainder by direct labour. I estimate the total cost of this work to be in the region of £500.

It is pleasing to note the amount of yard paving that has been laid during the year as a result of notices served. A few years ago there were some very bad backyards in parts of the town, and I am very glad to state that they are fast disappearing.

Finally, I must refer to the question of verminous premises, as I note the Ministry of Health are anxious for information on this subject. Each year I receive a few complaints, but seldom do I find a badly infested house. In order to find which rooms are infested, it is usual to spray with insecticide, treating each room in the house in turn. Any live bugs are dislodged and killed. In some cases two or three visits with the spray are sufficient to clear the house. In obstinate cases, doors,



windows, and fireplaces are sealed up and the house filled with sulphur dioxide vapour, which is generated from proprietary fumigators. Nearly all block disinfestators are equally effective, and consist of a quantity of sulphur with some other chemical to secure rapid burning. It is necessary to repeat this action after several days.

### **RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920 and 1933.**

One application was received during the year for a certificate under the above Act. No action was taken.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTIONS.**

Disinfections have been carried out as in previous years by Fumigation with Formalin Gas. In certain instances, bedding was removed to the Council's Steam Disinfector and sterilised. During the year a quantity of bedding has been destroyed on request.

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

Over 1,000 visits were paid during the year to premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold. The premises visited include slaughterhouses, making-up places, food-shops, dairies, cowsheds, bakeries, etc. The table below gives details of the 8 tons of food which was destroyed. That such a large quantity of food has been dealt with—nearly twice as much as during the previous year—does not indicate that butchers are buying inferior quality of meat. It has been a very trying year for the Meat Trade for various reasons, and I must express my sincere thanks to traders for their help and forbearance during the year.

It has been necessary during the year to take one prosecution. A stallholder on the market had brought part of a carcase of pork which was unsound. The magistrates decided to convict and fined the butcher £10.



Animals affected.	Disease.	No. of carcasses or organs condemned.	Weight.			
			tons	cwts	qrs.	lbs.
Cattle	Tuberculosis	17 carcasses	5	19	3	11
"	"	2 fore-quarters	...	2	3	20
"	"	17 heads	...	8	2	11
"	"	62 sets of lungs	...	6	1	20
"	"	13 livers	...	1	2	19
"	"	1 heart	...	...	...	5
"	"	various offals	...	1	1	1
"	Distoma Hepaticum	1 liver	...	...	...	21
"	Echinococcus Cysts	1 liver	...	...	...	20
"	Abscesses	7 livers	...	...	3	1
"	"	1 stomach	...	...	1	0
"	Actinomycosis	2 heads	...	...	1	23
"	Fevered Flesh	1 carcase	...	4	3	0
"	Cirrhosis	2 livers	...	...	1	12
"	Mastitis	2 udders	...	...	...	16
"	Neoplasms	1 set of lungs	...	...	...	12
"	Pericarditis	1 heart	...	...	...	5
Swine	Tuberculosis	3 carcasses	...	3	6	8
"	"	1 side	...	1	0	5
"	"	28 heads	...	3	1	22
"	"	5 plucks	...	...	1	10
"	"	various offals	...	...	2	19
"	Fevered Flesh	1 carcase	...	1	0	0
"	Dropsy	part of a carcase	...	...	3	14
Sheep	Cysts	1 pluck	...	...	...	17
			8	0	0	12

## OTHER FOODS.

10 tins of baked beans.

56 tins of mixed fruit.

9 tins of ox tongue.

14 rabbits.

## PARTICULARS OF INSPECTIONS, ETC.

## Slaughterhouses.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	11
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	780
Infringements of Byelaws, Regulations	...	...	...	...	...	nil.

## Dairies, Cowsheds, Etc.

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	27
Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	92
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	54
Notices Served	...	...	...	...	...	2
Notices Complied with...	...	...	...	...	...	2

**Bakehouses.**

Number on Register	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	16
Notices Served	...	...	...	...	...	nil.
Notices Complied with (from preceding year)	...	...	...	...	...	1

**THE SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.**

The above Act, which provides for the licensing of Slaughtermen and the stunning of certain animals by means of a mechanically operated instrument in good repair, has now been in force for three years, and licences granted for that period are now due for renewal. Difficulty was experienced at first in instructing slaughtermen to use their mechanical killers. It was not unusual to find them in a positively dangerous condition. During the past year, however, there has been a great improvement and I have had little cause to complain.

The total number of licences granted during the year was one, and there are now sixty persons holding such licences in the district.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

The only establishment of this nature—a soap-making factory—closed down towards the end of the year. Five inspections were made at these works.

I have made several inspections of premises where fish frying, which is not a statutory offensive trade in this district, is carried on. My visits are welcomed by the proprietors and I am very pleased with the clean methods used.

**TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.**

The caravans attending the two annual Wakes were inspected as usual. Sanitary accommodation and dustbins were provided by the Council.

Although there are quite a number of caravan dwellings in the district, it has not been necessary to take action against any of them during the year.

**WATERCOURSES.**

One complaint of pollution has been received. It was made within a few days of the end of the year and is being investigated.

**DRAINAGE.**

There were 140 complaints received during the year in respect of defective drains. A few were found to be seriously defective, but the remainder were very easily and expediently remedied.

**SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.****Ministry's Circular, 1921, No. 120.**

Routine visits were made to all music halls in the district. In one case Statutory Action secured the provision of extra Sanitary Accommodation.

**RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1912.**

Intensive propaganda was carried out during Rat Week. In all about 12,000 baits (Red Squill Biscuits) were laid. Two-thirds of this amount was laid on Council land and in the sewers, and the remainder was sold from the office to farmers and others.

As a result of Rat Week activity over a number of years the rat population has been greatly reduced, with the result that during the period under review only 17 complaints were received.

**SHOPS, ACT, 1934.**

I regret that, owing to the pressure of other work, I have not been able to give as much attention to shop inspection as I should have liked. Numerous inspections have been made, however, and in three instances shopkeepers have been notified that the heating apparatus in their shops was inadequate.

**SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.**

During the year an open-air swimming bath was opened on Moor Road, Hucknall. Regular visits were paid to it during construction, and afterwards. The water—filtered river water—is warmed and chlorinated and no occasion arose for any action to be taken.

The baths owned by the Council was also visited regularly during the season. No complaints were received.

**SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND NOTICES SERVED.**

During the year 551 complaints were received. Of this total, 205 related to housing defects, and 346 to insanitary conditions. Below is a summary of the complaints.

## HOUSING DEFECTS.

Dampness—Rising, penetration, roofs, spouting	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Fireplaces and chimneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Houses generally defective	...	...	...	...	...	...	79
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total							205

## INSANITARY CONDITIONS.

Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Defective sinks, w.c's., yard paving, water in cellars, dirty premises, offensive smells, cesspools	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Rats and mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Animals improperly kept, and offensive accumulations...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Waste of water	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Scavenging	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total							346

One hundred and twelve complaints were referred to other departments. Thirty-six related to offensive sewers or drains, forty-one to wastage of water, and the remaining thirty-five, various matters, too numerous to classify.

One thousand and thirty-five notices were served as follows :—

Housing Act, 1930. Section 17. (informal)	...	...	...	152
Ditto. „ 17. (formal)	...	...	...	133
Ditto. „ 42	...	...	...	27
Ditto. „ 19	...	...	...	46

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1875 - 1925.

## Informal Actions.

Nuisances (general)	...	...	...	198
Requiring provision of dustbins	...	...	...	383
Requiring provision of E.C. pails	...	...	...	5



### Statutory Action.

Public Health Act, 1875, Sec. 91—Nuisances	...	9
Ditto                               ,,   36—Dustbins	...	34
Public Health Acts (Amend-	} Yard Paving	... 16
ment) Acts, 1907, Sec. 25		
Public Health Act, 1925, Sec. 20		
Public Health Acts (Amend-		
ment) Acts, 1907, Sec. 49—Sinks	...	9
Public Health Acts (Amend-		
ment) Acts, 1907, Sec. 39—Sanitary Accommodation		1
Public Health Acts (Amend-		
ment) Acts, 1907, Sec. 39—Conversions	...	22

The following particulars relate to all work carried out under the various Public Health Acts, Petroleum Acts, etc., but do not include any action under the Housing Acts. I have omitted all reference to work of this character as I have already supplied you with complete details of the work, and I anticipate that it will be included in your Report. I have not separated formal action from informal action as there is so little of the former, neither have I given separately a list of notices served and those complied with. To do this entails a lot of work which I think is utterly unnecessary as one is a natural sequence of the other. Probably in years gone by, when it was quite normal for notices to be outstanding for many months, or even years, such records were helpful. These times are now happily past.

## Dwelling Houses.

Inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301
Provided with damp-proof courses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rcofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Floors repaired, ventilated, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Plaster walls and ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Sashcords renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food store provided, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Doors repaired, rehung or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Firegrates repaired, reset or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Chimneys or chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
New sinks provided and fixed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Sink wastes repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Water supply provided inside houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Wash coppers repaired or provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
External walls pointed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
External walls cemented or tarred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Eaves gutters, down spouts repaired or renewed...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Yards and passages paved and drained	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

**Drains, Water Closets, Dustbins, Etc.**

Obstructed drains cleansed ... ..	153
Obstructed w.c.'s. cleansed ... ..	3
Yard gulleys provided and connected to drains ... ..	5
Drains repaired or reconstructed ... ..	6
Inspection chamber covers renewed ... ..	2
w.c. basins renewed ... ..	1
Closet pails provided... ..	5
Closet structures repaired ... ..	7
Dustbins provided ... ..	383

**Other Nuisances.**

Smoke ... ..	1
Animals improperly kept ... ..	5
Accumulations ... ..	4
Unclassified ... ..	14
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	735

**PUBLIC CLEANSING.****Collection of Refuse.**

In making my Report for the year 1935 I referred to the desirability of introducing a speedier method of emptying dustbins. I suggested the introduction of bin trucks, and am pleased to state that the Council acted upon my suggestion, and that for the last six months it has been the practice for all bins to be wheeled out and returned in the same way. This is a great saving of energy to the workmen, as, with the exception of a few earth closet pails, all the work is of this nature. There are no ashpits to be emptied.

There are now over 5,000 bins to be emptied each week—an increase of over 1,000 in the past five years. This, of course, combined with the fact that to a large extent we depend on casual labour, tends to an increase in the cost of the work. The actual figures for the year are not yet available, but the net cost will be approximately £2,400.

Two lorries of seven cubic yards capacity, and one of four cubic yards capacity, together with three drivers and ten loaders, carry out the whole of the work.

**Disposal.**

During the year we have been tipping on two sites, which the Co-operative Society placed at our disposal without cost. These sites

are on the outskirts of the town, and this Council and neighbouring Authorities were petitioned by residents living near the tips not to permit tipping to be carried out in that area. The matter was investigated thoroughly before a start was made with the tipping, but it was decided to proceed with the work as it was felt that no nuisance would be created owing to the fact that a perfectly satisfactory method of controlled tipping is carried out by this Council. In another three or four months both tips will be completely filled in and soiled over. Two men are employed continuously on the tip, and transport is provided as required for carting soil to be used as covering matter.

The cost of controlled tipping during the year has been approximately £410.

Trade refuse is collected and charged for at the annual rate of 10/- per bin. Occasional loads, when removed, are charged for according to the nature of the refuse. The income from this trade refuse is £40.

#### **Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928.**

Licences granted	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Visits and Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Carbide of Calcium	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.

In conclusion, sir, I would like to thank you for your help and kindness during the year. I would also like to thank my staff, both permanent and temporary assistants, for their very loyal support and attention to duty. I would also like to take the opportunity of saying how much I appreciate the support and encouragement received from all Members of the Council, and fellow Officials.

E. H. ADAMS.

#### **HUCKNALL MUNICIPAL BATHS.**

The installation of the Filtration Plant, mentioned in last year's Report, is now nearly completed.

It may be of interest to many, if a full description is given of the working of the plant. So Mr. F. S. White, the Assistant Surveyor, has kindly furnished me with the following particulars:—

Previous to 1937, the Bath was filled with water from the town supply, at a maximum rate of 140,000 gallons per week, the bath being filled and emptied twice weekly. During the less popular periods of the season, it was partly emptied and then filled up with fresh water at about the middle of the week.



Filtration and sterilization plant is now being installed, and the bath water will be treated in the following manner :—

Water is drawn from the deep end by means of an electrically-driven pump. The water passes through a strainer, which removes any large suspended solids, which might be injurious to the pump; the quantity of such solids should be very small.

After passing through the pump and strainer, carefully regulated solutions of soda and alumina-ferric are added to the water, in order to coagulate colloidal substances and enmesh fine particulate matter, and assist the filter.

After this chemical treatment, the water is forced through a pre-æerator, in which it is brought into intimate contact with compressed air. From this æerator, the water is pumped through a pressure filter, at a rate of 250 gallons per square foot of filter area per hour. The media employed is graded quartz and sand, and its action is a purely mechanical straining, as opposed to the bacterial action associated with the slow gravity filters used in sewage disposal.

From the filter, the water passes through a gas-fired boiler, which heats it to a comfortable bathing temperature.

The warmed and partially purified water is then re-ærated in a second æerator, to remove the "flatness" occasioned by the treatment described, to impart a certain "sparkle" and to oxidise surviving impurities. Chlorine gas and Ammonia gas are then added, in carefully regulated proportions, by a mechanical device, in order completely to sterilise the water, and render it slightly alkaline.

The water is then passed into the shallow end of the swimming pool. The five processes, æration, filtration, heating, sterilisation, and mechanical propulsion, are continuous, and coincident, and thus the water circulates through the pool and through the plant continuously and is purified as quickly as it is polluted. The whole contents of the pool circulate once every four hours, in other words, the 70,000 gallons of bathing water pass through the plant in four hours, when the cycle is repeated. In this way, it is only necessary to empty the pool once a year, for the winter cleaning of the building.

The suppliers guarantee that the pool water at all times during the season will comply with certain rigid standards of purity, sterility, colour, taste, smell, free chlorine content, albuminoid ammonia content, etc., which standards have been set up by the Ministry of Health.



### **PAPPLEWICK LIDO.**

This, which is under private management, comprises an open-air swimming pool, 90 feet long by 30 feet wide, with a maximum depth of about 7 feet, and various administrative and essential buildings grouped around the pool.

Water is drawn from the running River Leen, which is very clear and bright at this point. The water is passed through settlement tanks to remove suspended silt and sand. The filtration plant is practically identical with that described above for the Municipal Baths, with the exception that one ærator only is provided.

When the pool has been filled from the River Leen at the beginning of the season, filtration and sterilisation as above described is commenced and continued throughout the season, any loss of water due to evaporation and splashing being made up occasionally from the river. Heating of the water is also continuous during bathing periods.

I have personally inspected the pool and the plant, and am of the opinion that this plant works in an extremely efficient manner.

### **SCHOOLS.**

The sanitary condition and water supply of the public elementary schools is satisfactory. The Head Teachers of the several schools give me material help by the promptness with which they send particulars of cases of infectious diseases or contacts among the children under their charge.

### **INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.**

This important part of Public Health Work has been properly carried out during the year, and there has been little cause for complaint. It was, however, found necessary to take proceedings against a Market Stall holder for exposing unsound meat for sale. This was a really bad case, and that the Magistrates took a serious view of it was shown by the fact that the stall holder was fined £10.

Slaughterhouses are visited regularly, and all carcasses very thoroughly inspected. Regulations have been properly observed. The amount of meat condemned reached the large total of 8 tons 12 lbs., very nearly double the amount condemned last year. It is difficult to find a satisfactory reason for this increase, but, tentatively, I suggest that it is due to the operation of the Accredited Milk Scheme. To obtain the full benefit of this Scheme, it is necessary to remove any beast from the herd

at once if it shows signs of illness, whereas formerly there was no incentive to take such action so long as the said animal was giving its normal supply of milk. Thus many beasts now arrive at the Slaughterhouse which under former conditions would have only found their way to the knackers' yard.

### **MILK SUPPLY.**

This comes from inside as well as outside the district, and on the whole is of good quality. I must, however, report that two cases of unclean methods of milking were brought to my notice. These concerned not only the use of dirty utensils, but unclean habits of the milker himself. Two samples of milk were examined bacteriologically, and in each case Coliform Bacillus was present in 1/100 c.c. with a very high bacterial count. In each case a severe warning was given, and all producers in the district received a circular pointing out the need for care in the production and handling of milk, together with a copy of the Milk and Dairies Order, and particulars of the County Council's Clean Milk Scheme. Reference to the report of the Public Analyst shows more cases than usual in which proceedings were taken against milk vendors. It will be noticed that all but one of these cases were for "added water." I think such dilution of milk, which is such a necessary article of food for the young, is a most despicable offence, and heavy penalties should be enforced on anyone found guilty of such action.

The Dairies and Cowsheds in the district are kept in a cleanly condition, and it has only been necessary to serve two notices. Both these were in regard to Dairies, one for having dirty utensils, and one for failure to lime wash. They were complied with promptly.

### **ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928, AND OTHER ACTS.**

Regulations under this heading are administered by the County Council. Mr. E. Templeman, Chief Inspector, has supplied the following particulars :

**Extract from the Report of the Public Analyst upon the Articles analysed by him under the sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and of those examined by the Inspectors, taken in the District during the year 1936.**

The total number of articles purchased by the Inspectors for examination and analysis was 94, of which 53 were samples of Milk, and 24 were samples taken under the Milk (Special Designations) Order,

1936. Out of the 53 samples of Milk, analysis proved adulteration in 6 cases. These are shown below, with the Result of Proceedings, if any, taken against the Vendor :

1. 7.4% added water.—Fined 10s.
2. 10% deficient in fat.—Cautioned.
3. 8.2% added water.—Withdrawn.
4. 15.7% added water.—Fined £3 3s. and £1 1s. costs.
5. 16.8% added water. do.
6. 20.9% added water.—Fined £4.

Of the 24 samples taken under the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 19 were found correct, and 5 incorrect.

Samples of 17 other Articles were taken, of which 16 were found to be genuine. The other, a sample of Malt Vinegar, proved to be 5.3% deficient in Acetic Acid. The vendor was cautioned.

Number of informal samples of Milk tested by the  
Inspectors by " Gerber " Tester.

				Result.	
				Correct.	Incorrect.
No. of Samples taken	...	...	94	86	8
No. of Samples submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors	...	...	8	4	4
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				102	12
				<hr/>	<hr/>

## HOUSING.

The following particulars are presented in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Health :—

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:—

- (1) (a). Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 301
- (b). Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 347
- (2) (a). Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 ... 147
- (b). Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 161



- |     |   |     |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation                                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10  |
| (4) | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 291 |

## 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	...	...	...	...	...	64
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## 3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a). Proceedings under sections 17, 18, and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	...	...	133
-----	---	-----	-----	-----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—

(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	113
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	9

(b). Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	...	...	9
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(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—

(a)	By owners	...	...	...	...	9
(b)	By local authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	

(c). Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	8
-----	---	-----	-----	---

(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	...	...	...	1
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(d). Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

**4. Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding :—**

(a). (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	182
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	208
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	1391
(b). Number of new cases reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	4

The total number of houses erected during the year was 264. All these by private enterprise. The Local Authority has now contracted for the erection of 26 houses and 6 bungalows on Bestwood Road, for the rehousing of tenants dispossessed under the Housing Act, 1930. Also, it is proposed to make application to build a further 90 houses on sites to be approved, for the abatement of Overcrowding.

The following tables, drawn up by Mr. E. H. Adams, show very clearly the progress made in dealing with unfit property during the years 1930 to 1936 inclusive. I commend them to your notice, and thank him for relieving me of the necessity of writing long drawn out statements. Perhaps I should draw your attention to the fact that no Inquiries re Slum Clearance were held in Hucknall during the year. However, by the time this Report is in your hands an Inquiry will have taken place, and I have every confidence that the Clearance Orders declared by the Local Authority will be confirmed. I understand that our review of houses for Slum Clearance must be completed by the middle of 1938, and I am now engaged in preparing the necessary reports to lay before you.

REVIEW OF HOUSING PROGRESS SINCE 1930.

Being work carried out under Sections 1, 2, 17, 18 and 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

Table I.  
CLEARANCE AREAS DECLARED.

Sections 1 and 2.

Area	Date of Resolution	Date of Enquiry	Date of Confirmation	No. of Houses	Number Demolished	Number made fit	No. of Persons Displaced
Gilbert Street	13th July, 1931	19th May, 1932	9th November, 1932	43	39	4	182
Wood Lane (No. 1)	13th March, 1934	23rd October, 1934	31st January, 1935	5	[5]	0	14
Wood Lane (No. 2)	do.	do.	do.	2	[2]	0	6
Mellows' Row	do.	do.	do.	8	[8]	0	27
North Hill	10th April, 1934	do.	do.	9	[6]	0	27
Lambert Hill	11th December, 1934	14th May, 1935	23rd July, 1935	7	0	0	[21]
Mill Yard	do.	do.	do.	5	[4]	0	[16]
Chequers Yard	do.	do.	do.	3	[2]	0	[11]
Allen Street (No. 1)	do.	do.	do.	11	[6]	0	54
Beardall Street (No. 1)	10th December, 1935	do.	do.	2	0	0	0
General Street (No. 1)	do.	do.	do.	3	0	0	0
General Street (No. 2)	do.	do.	do.	4	0	0	0
Orchard Street	do.	do.	do.	2	0	0	0
Portland Road	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0	0
Bestwood Road	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0	0
Hankin Street (No. 1)	do.	do.	do.	2	0	0	0
Hankin Street (No. 2)	do.	do.	do.	2	0	0	0
The Connery	16th January, 1936	do.	do.	9	0	0	0
Chapel Street and "Half Moon" Yard	11th February, 1936	do.	do.	6	6	0	19
Beardall Street (No. 2)	13th July, 1936	do.	do.	4	0	0	0
Allen Street (No. 2)	do.	do.	do.	3	0	0	0
Allen Street (No. 3)	do.	do.	do.	5	0	0	0
Allen Street (No. 4)	do.	do.	do.	4	0	0	0
Allen Street (No. 5)	do.	do.	do.	3	0	0	0
Position at the end of Year 1936	24	9	9	152	78	4	377

Table II.

Sections 17 and 18.

Informal Action	Number of houses rendered fit	
	Statutory Action	
	By owners	By Council in default
(50) 179	(112) 392	(10) 33

Table III.

Section 19.

Notices of Time & Place issued	Under- takings accepted	Demolition Orders made	Houses Demolished	No. of houses rendered fit	No. of houses closed	No. of persons re-housed
(46) 124	(34) 55	(8) 40	(1) 27	(16) 30	1	(15) 85

N.B.—Figures in brackets relate to work carried out in the Year 1936 only.

Summary of Tables I., II. and III.

Total number of houses made fit by the 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	560
Total number of houses demolished by the 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	105
Total number of persons re-housed by the 31st December, 1936	...	...	...	462
Number of houses under consideration at the end of the year, 1936	...	...	...	226

Overleaf are details of the 226 houses outstanding at the end of the Year.

Of the 226 houses under consideration at the end of the year

49 are in existing Clearance Areas.

10 are in proposed Clearance Areas.

72 have been considered by your Health Committee under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930.

85 are the subject of action under Section 17 of the Housing Act of 1930.

Of the 72 under Section 19,

4 are awaiting demolition.

Work is proceeding at 5.

Work is not completed and the time limit expired at 5.

(These houses are in Levertons Row, Hankin Street).

Undertakings have been accepted in respect of 14—work to be started or demolitions to take place when the Council find alternative accommodation for tenants.

Undertakings have been accepted in respect of 10 but work has not commenced according to promise.

Owners of 34 to appear before your Committee.

Of the 85 under Section 17,

Work is proceeding at 28 by owners, and at 33 by Council.

Statutory Notices are to be served on the owners of 14.

Statutory Notices have expired at 5.

Informal Notices have been served but not complied with in respect of 5.

### **OVERCROWDING SURVEY.**

This was completed in May, and showed that out of 5,023 houses inspected, 185 were definitely overcrowded, while 80 were on the border line.

In October, the survey for the purpose of supplying owners with PERMITTED NUMBERS was commenced in earnest, and by the end of the year more than 1,000 houses had been “measured up,” and owners of 435 supplied with “permitted numbers.”

### **PREVENTION OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.**

Tables VIII and IX may be studied in connection with the following statement.



The total number of notifications received was 179 as compared with 184 last year. Cases of SCARLET FEVER and PNEUMONIA show decreases, and cases of DIPHTHERIA and ERYSIPELAS show increases. One case of ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS was notified from the Children's Hospital, the child making a good recovery. The case of ENTERIC FEVER, a boy aged 13, was treated in the Basford Sanatorium. I was unable to trace the cause in this case. One case of DIPHTHERIA, a girl aged 3, died in the Basford Sanatorium. There have been two deaths from PUERPERAL SEPSIS, both taking place at the General Hospital, Nottingham. Four cases of OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM were notified. One case was admitted to the Eye Infirmary, Nottingham, for treatment, the others receiving treatment at the Out patient department of the same Institution. In each case recovery took place and vision was unimpaired.

More detailed statements about the under-mentioned diseases will be found of interest.

**Scarlet Fever.** Cases were notified each month, so that for the past two years the district has never really been free from this disease. To some extent, I am sure that this is due to the mildness of the symptoms, because a number of cases escaped recognition until desquamation was taking place, and these must have been a potential source of infection. Then again, Isolation cannot be adequately carried out in the type of house which preponderates in this district. This seems to be proved by the fact that 14 houses supplied 30 cases of the disease. Looking at this statement the necessity for an Infectious Diseases Hospital becomes very apparent, but I am afraid it will be some years before such a building becomes available. It will be seen that more cases than usual have been admitted to the Basford Sanatorium from this district. For this we must be grateful, as two would undoubtedly have died, had this course not been possible. Cases were spread uniformly over the district, and more than 50% of the cases were found in the age group 5—15 years.

**Diphtheria.** 20 cases were notified, of which 14 were in the North Ward. This was due to an outbreak at the National School in March, one class being affected. The first case was notified on March 22nd, and between then and April 2nd nine more cases came to light. Thanks to the very efficient help afforded by Dr. A. C. Tibbets, the County Medical Officer of Health, and his Staff, it was possible to have the throats of all the children in that class swabbed. By this time five cases had been notified, and examination of the swabs gave six further positive reactions. These children were isolated at home and visited daily. Five cases contracted the disease, the sixth child never showing

any symptoms at all. The source of infection was definitely found to be an assistant School Teacher from outside the district. After April 2nd no more cases occurred, and I have no doubt that the action taken by the Officials of the Local Authority and the County Council prevented an extensive outbreak in this School. During the year 8 cases received treatment in the Basford Sanatorium, where 1 ended fatally. The Death Rate was 0.05 per 1,000 population. Antitoxin was given in all cases.

No use is made of the Shick or Dick tests for Diphtheria or Scarlet fever respectively, nor of the artificial methods of immunisation against these diseases.

**Pneumonia.** 46 cases notified as against 59 last year. 23 notifications were received during the first four months, and 19 during the last four, a distribution in conformity with weather conditions. The cases were uniformly spread over the three Wards of the town. The deaths numbered 19, which include a number not previously notified. The Death Rate is 1.02 per 1,000 population.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** Three cases were notified, all being admitted to the General Hospital, Nottingham, where one case proved fatal. This was a case of Twin Birth, the patient being sent to Hospital owing to difficulty in delivery of the second child. Besides these notified cases, I received information of another fatal case in the same Institution, the cause of death being stated as (1) Puerperal Insanity and (2) Puerperal Sepsis. I think both these cases should come under the heading "Unavoidable Deaths." The Death Rate per 1,000 total births is 6.8. This will, of course, be above that for the country as a whole, but I see no cause for alarm as it must be evident that in a district with comparatively few births, even one fatal case makes a bigger jump in the official rate than one similar case occurring in a district with a larger number of births.

**Other Infectious Diseases.** Measles, Whooping Cough and Chicken Pox have been present at various times. There was quite an extensive outbreak of Measles, principally among the children attending the Infant Classes at the various Schools. This started during the last two weeks of the year, and continued into January, 1937. The disease was of a mild type generally, though most cases had a very profuse rash and a good deal of Bronchitis. One case of Whooping Cough complicated by Broncho Pneumonia proved fatal, the death rate from this disease being 0.05 per 1,000 population.

**Influenza.** The district was fairly free from this disease until the last week in the year, when there was a very extensive outbreak which has been continued into the present year. This will need more comment in my report for next year. I just say that the type is mild, the stage of Pyrexia is short, and complications are few. The attack rate, however, is much greater than has been for many years past.

**Diarrhœa and Enteritis under two years.** There was one death from this disease which took place in the Children's Hospital. As far as my information goes there were no other cases.

Finally, I give the case rates per 1,000 living population of certain Infectious diseases for Hucknall.

	Hucknall.		
Small Pox	...	...	0.00
Scarlet Fever	...	...	4.78
Diphtheria	...	...	1.09
Enteric Fever	...	...	0.05
*Puerperal Fever	...	...	0.00
*Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	10.30
Erysipelas	...	...	0.87

\*These rates are expressed in relation to the number of Births registered, that is calculated on a basis of 1,000 births (live and still) registered during the year.



## TUBERCULOSIS.

## New Cases and Mortality during 1936.

Age Periods.	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Pulmon-ary		Non-Pul-monary		Pulmon-ary.		Non-Pul-monary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—5	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
5—10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
10—15	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
15—20	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
20—25	3	2	...	2	1	1	...	...
25—35	2	4	...	2	2	2	...	...
35—45	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
45—55	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
55—65	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
65 upwards	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	11	8	3	5	8	6	0	0

New cases are to include all primary notifications, and any other NEW cases coming to the knowledge of the M.O.H. during the year.

All the deaths occurred in cases previously notified.

The Death Rate per 1,000 population is 0.76.

No action has been necessary under :—

(a) Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

(b) Public Health Act, 1925, sec. 62.

The number of cases receiving Sanatorium or other Institutional treatment during the year was 16—Males 6, Females 10.

The number of cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year was : Males 43, Females 47 (Pulmonary), Males 23, Females 16 (Non Pulmonary).



## **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.**

The opening of the new combined Infant Welfare Centre and School Clinic in December was perhaps the most important event of the year. The building is situated in Watnall Road, and is easily accessible from all parts of the district. The accommodation provided is far in advance of anything that has previously obtained; special attention being paid to the comfort of both officials and the mothers and children attending. This, combined with the newest ideas in structural conveniences and fittings should still further enhance the value of this great work.

We have lost no time in carrying out certain additions to the Maternity and Child Welfare Services which were suggested by the Ministry of Health. Thus, Dental Treatment for Ante-Natal Mothers and children under school age is now in operation. A Toddlers' Clinic has been arranged, which for the present will be held on the second Monday in each month. If found necessary, extra sessions will be provided, and lastly, with the assistance of the County Council, we are hoping to commence the "Treatment of Minor Ailments" at an early date.

### **Ante-Natal Clinic.**

As usual, sessions have been held weekly. I have to report that the attendances during the year numbered 425, and the individual women attending numbered 213. This gives a percentage of total notified births of 77.8 and I think you will agree that this is a most remarkable figure, and few areas will show better figures. A figure such as this is only possible if the Midwives practising in the district attend regularly with their Ante-Natal cases and I think I am extremely fortunate that the Midwives in Hucknall take such an interest in this work.

Five cases were referred by me to a Consultant, of which 3 were admitted to the Women's Hospital, Nottingham, and a successful result obtained.

The provision of Adexolin Capsules during the last three months of pregnancy has been much appreciated as also has the provision of Free Milk in suitable cases.

**Payment of Midwives' Fees.** Five applications from Midwives for payment of fees either in necessitous cases or because the case has been admitted to Hospital on my recommendation, have been granted, while two applications have been disallowed because they did not conform to the regulations laid down.

**Infant Welfare Work.**

The Lady Health Visitors have supplied me with the following particulars :—

Number of Births notified	...	...	...	...	...	299
Number of Births unnotified	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Births notified by Doctors	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Births notified by Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	297
Number of cases attended by Doctors (who were engaged) and Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	42
Number of cases attended by Midwives only	...	...	...	...	...	258
Number of cases in which a Midwife sent for Medical Help	...	...	...	...	...	92
Number of Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	7
Number of Twinbirths (five infants living)	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Births transferred into this district	...	...	...	...	...	8
Number of Births transferred to other districts	...	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Families with young children who came to reside in the district	...	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Families with young children who left the district	...	...	...	...	...	37

**Systematic Visiting.**

Number of first visits	...	...	...	...	...	294
Number of subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	787
Number of visits to children between the ages of one and five	...	...	...	...	...	1472
Number of visits to expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	106
Number of visits to cases of Measles and Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	68

**Infant Welfare Centre.**

Number of infants on the register under 1 year	...	...	...	...	162
Number of infants between one and five	...	...	...	...	239

**Children Weighed.**

Under 1 year (total weighings)	...	...	...	...	2518
Between 1 and 5 years (total weighings)	...	...	...	...	3020
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	58

During the Ante-Natal and Infant Welfare Sessions instruction has been given to Mothers regarding such matters as Breast feeding, suitable substitutes, where breast feeding has failed, treatment of minor ailments, and the suitable clothing of young infants, for which purpose a set of hand-knitted woollen garments has been displayed.

The sale of wool continues to be appreciated by the Mothers.

Eighty-eight per cent. of the infants born during the year were breast fed from birth. Of these thirty-eight per cent. changed to other methods of feeding during the early months.

The Mothers' Annual Outing was held on July 6th, and was much appreciated by those who went, in spite of the very inclement weather. The Christmas Party was held on December 8th. This was attended by 300 mothers and children and was a great success in every way.

We are glad of the extra accommodation and new equipment provided in the new Welfare Centre. We are also grateful for the help given to us by our Ladies' Committee in the organisation of social activities during the year, and in serving tea to the mothers during the Welfare Sessions

MISS JONES.  
MISS MILES.

The above report gives all the information required, and I have only to add that owing to the changes in Staff in the middle of the year, and the fact that we were expecting to be transferring our work to the new building, it was not possible to make any official recognition of Health Week.

#### **PROVISION OF FRESH MILK OR MILK FOODS UNDER THE COUNCIL'S SCHEME.**

During the year, 249 applications were received for the provision of fresh milk or dried milk under the above heading. Of these 19 were disapproved. The total number of grants approved was 1426, of which 79 were allowed at half cost. The cost of this provision was £469 17s. 6d., an increase of £282 2s. as compared with 1935.

The following statement, for which I am indebted to Mr. R. B. Gandy, gives full details of all Foods, etc., sold or given free, and further comment of mine is unnecessary.

## STATEMENT OF SALES AND FREE ISSUES

Year ended 31st December 1936.

Class of Goods	Rates s.-d.	SALES			FREE ISSUES	
		Full Cost	Half Cost	Amount	No.	Value
Maltaline ... ..	6	117		2 18 6		
Ovaltine ... ..	1.4	721		48 1 4		
Ostermilk ... ..	1.7	1119	34	89 18 8	479	37 18 5
Aberdeen Emulsion ...	1.0	77		3 17 0		
Lactogen ... ..	1.5	201	4	14 7 7	154	10 18 2
Virol 16 oz. ... ..	1.7	92		7 5 8		
Virol 8 oz. ... ..	10	201		8 7 6		
Virol 4 oz. ... ..	6	202		5 1 0		
Cow and Gate ... ..	1.7	1485	14	118 2 4	266	21 1 2
Maternity Outfits ...	3.0	4		12 0		
Colact... ... ..	1.7	31		2 9 1		
Trufood ... ..	2.0	367		36 14 0		
Trufood Full Cream ...	1.7	11		17 5		
Ambrosia ... ..	1.7	154	64	14 14 6	1640	129 16 8
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	1.5	10		14 2		
Lactogal ... ..	1.3	1		1 3		
Allergillac ... ..	2.0	1		2 0		
		4794	116	354 4 0	2539	199 14 5

Value of Supplies at Half Cost 4 11 6

£204 5 11



TABLE 1.—Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1936 and previous Years.  
Name of District: Hucknall Urban.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferrable Deaths of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Transferrable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District.	Nett. Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number	Nett.		Number	Rate.			Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
			Number	Rate.					Number	Rate per 1000 Nett Births		
												Number
1931	17540.	283	278	16.0	155	8.7.	2	59	17	61	212	11.9
1932	17410	307	302	17.3	122	6.9	2	42	18	59	162	9.3
1933	17430	277	271	15.5	158	9.0	1	41	27	99	198	11.1
1934	17490	286	279	15.8	137	7.8	2	35	17	60	170	10.9
1935	18260	286	285	15.7	160	9.8	3	40	24	84	197	12.2
1936	18400	306	282	15.3	163	8.8	3	60	19	67	220	13.4

TABLE II.—Causes of Death in Hucknall.  
Urban District, 1936.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Males.	Females
All Causes ... ..				119	101
1	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers ... ..				
2	Measles ... ..				
3	Scarlet Fever ... ..				
4	Whooping Cough ... ..				1
5	Diphtheria ... ..				1
6	Influenza ... ..			1	2
7	Encephalitis lethargica ... ..				
8	Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..				
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ... ..			8	6
10	Other Tuberculous Diseases				
11	Syphilis ... ..				
12	General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis ... ..				
13	Cancer, malignant disease ... ..			13	13
14	Diabetes ... ..				1
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c. ... ..			10	10
16	Heart Disease ... ..			21	22
17	Aneurysm ... ..				
18	Other circulatory diseases ... ..			6	
19	Bronchitis ... ..			10	3
20	Pneumonia (all forms) ... ..			11	8
21	Other respiratory diseases ... ..				
22	Peptic ulcer ... ..				1
23	Diarrhœa &c. (under 2 years)			1	
24	Appendicitis ... ..				
25	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..			1	1
26	Other diseases of liver, etc.				
27	Other digestive diseases ... ..				
28	Acute and chronic nephritis			2	
29	Puerperal sepsis ... ..				2
30	Other puerperal causes ... ..				1
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, malformation etc.			8	1
32	Senility ... ..			10	13
33	Suicide ... ..				1
34	Other violence ... ..			6	3
35	Other defined diseases ... ..			11	11
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown				
Deaths of infants under 1 year					
} Total... ..				13	6
} Legitimate ... ..				11	6
} Illegitimate ... ..				2	
LIVE BIRTHS					
Total ... ..				149	133
Legitimate ... ..				140	126
Illegitimate ... ..				9	7
STILL BIRTHS					
Total... ..				3	3
Legitimate ... ..				3	3
Illegitimate ... ..					
POPULATION ... ..				18400	

Table III. Infant Mortality. 1936.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various periods under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 1 year.	Totals
Premature Birth ...	2	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	4
Congenital Malformation	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3
Injury at Birth ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	4
Influenza ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diarrhoea...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Convulsions ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Icterus Neonatorum	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Status Epilepticus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Totals ...	5	...	...	1	6	3	3	4	3	19

TABLE IV.—Showing Number of Live Births registered  
in the District each Month.

1936	MALES		FEMALES.		Total.
	Legiti- mate.	Illegit- imate	Legiti- mate.	Illegit- imate	
January ...	7	...	17	2	26
February...	7	...	12	...	19
March ...	9	3	12	...	24
April ...	9	...	13	...	22
May ...	12	...	9	1	22
June ...	15	2	5	...	22
July ...	13	...	16	2	31
August ...	14	1	6	...	21
September .	15	2	17	...	34
October ...	20	1	14	2	37
November	13	...	16	...	29
December	14	...	5	...	19
Total ...	148	9	142	7	306

This total is not corrected for Inward and Outward  
Transferable Births.



TABLE V.—Total Notifications of Births for  
each Ward during 1935.

1935.	EAST WARD.	WEST WARD	NORTH WARD	Total.
January ...	8	4	6	18
February ...	10	5	10	25
March ...	5	8	10	22
April ...	7	7	5	19
May ...	10	5	9	24
June ...	7	6	15	28
July ...	6	4	11	21
August ...	11	8	14	33
September..	11	12	15	38
October ...	10	3	12	25
November...	9	5	7	21
December ...	12	5	7	24
Total ...	106	72	121	299

TABLE VI.—Showing the Number of Deaths registered in the District each month classified as to Sex and Wards.

1936	Male	Female	Total	East Ward	West Ward	North Ward
January ...	9	10	19	5	4	10
February ..	5	8	13	5	3	5
March ...	12	11	23	8	8	7
April ...	8	4	12	6	3	3
May ...	3	3	6	1	4	1
June ...	5	9	14	5	3	6
July ...	5	4	9	1	4	4
August ...	6	4	10	4	2	4
September	3	4	7	5	1	1
October ...	13	6	19	5	7	7
November .	8	9	17	6	2	9
December .	11	3	14	3	8	3
Total ...	88	75	163	54	49	60

Table VII.—Ages at which Death occurred.

1936 Age Groups.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Under 1 year	1	1	2	3	..	2	1		3	2	3	1	19
1 and under 2	...	...	.	...	1	..	...	1	.	...	...	...	2
2        „        5	..	...	...			1	1	.	...	...	.	...	2
5        „        15	...	.	..	...	...	.	2	1	...	...	1	1	5
15       „       25	...	1	2	...	.	1		...	...	...	1	1	6
25       „       45	5	1	3	2	.	..	...	...	...		7	5	23
45       „       65	4	4	7	4	2	4	5	3	5	8	2	4	52
65       „       75	4	4	7	4	7	7	2	5	2	3	2		47
75 and over	8	8	9	3	1	7	4	3	1	10	5	5	64
Totals     ...	22	19	30	16	11	22	15	13	11	23	21	17	220

Table VIII.—Showing Monthly Notifications  
of Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Totals
Scarlet Fever ...	6	7	6	6	5	1	2	3	22	14	12	4	88
Diphtheria ...	...	1	8	3	...	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	20
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia ...	9	8	4	2	1	1	1	1	4	4	5	6	46
Erysipelas ...	3	4	2	2	...	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	16
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	4
Totals ...	18	21	20	15	6	8	6	5	33	18	19	10	179



TABLE IX.—Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the year 1936.  
Hucknall Urban District.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.														Total cases notified in each Locality.			Total cases removed to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.																	
		Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 20.	20 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	East Ward	West Ward	North Ward			
Scarlet Fever	88	1	2	4	9	30	16	9	12	4	1	..	22	30	36	11	0		
Diphtheria	20	1	1	2	..	10	6	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	14	8	1		
Enteric Fever	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	0		
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	2	..	3	2		
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	0		
Pneumonia	46	4	4	1	4	2	4	1	2	11	6	6	14	15	17	5	19		
Erysipelas...	16	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	4	7	6	3	1	0		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	0		
Totals	179	9	6	4	10	11	44	24	12	26	12	16	51	55	73	31	22		

# Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health on the Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901.

## 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories	33	3	0
Workshops	29	1	0
Workplaces	11	0	0
Total	73	4	0

## 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts.	Number of defects Found Remedied		Referred to H.M. Inspector.
Defective Drainage	1	1	0
Sanitary Accommodation :—			
Insufficient ... ..	1	0	0
Unsuitable or defective...	1	0	0
Not separate for sexes ...	1	0	0
	4	1	0

## 3.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

A list of these will be found in my Report for 1935; there has been no alteration from that list.

## 4.—HOMEWORK.

There are no Outworkers residing in the District.

WALTER GARSTANG,  
M.O.H.



